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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/776,380	02/12/2004	Hideo Nanataki	03500.017903	3935
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FITZPATRICK CELLA HARPER & SCINTO 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA NEW YORK, NY 10112			EXAMINER WALSH, RYAN D	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2852	
DATE MAILED: 01/23/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/776,380

Applicant(s)

NANATAKI ET AL.

Examiner

Ryan D. Walsh

Art Unit

2852

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 December 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 07 December 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)</p> <p>2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)</p> <p>3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>12/7/05</u>.</p> | <p>4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.</p> <p>5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)</p> <p>6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.</p> |
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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

Claim 18 objected to because of the following informalities: The claimed language, "downstream side in a rotating direction said rotary member" should include the word "of" between direction and said. Appropriate correction is required.

Response to Amendment

The declaration filed on December 7, 2005 under 37 CFR 1.131 is sufficient to overcome the Hirst et al. (US Pub. 2005/0074252) reference.

The previous rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) using Hirst et al. (US Pub. 2005/0074252) have been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ogawahara et al. (US Pat. # 6,411,785) in view of Sakai et al. (US Pat. # 5,682,576).

Regarding claim 1, Ogawahara et al. teach, "A heating apparatus for heating a material to be heated, the material being inserted in a nip to be nipped and conveyed therein using heat of rotary member, said heating apparatus comprising: a rotary member (51); an opposing member (53) forming nip with respect to said rotary member; a heating member (55) for heating another portion other than the nip in a surface said

rotary member; and temperature control means (63) for controlling a temperature of said rotary member heated by said heating member.” Ogawahara et al. do not teach, “wherein after starting insertion of the material to be heated in the nip, the temperature control means raises a temperature of said heating member or increases power supplied to said heating member before the completion of one revolution of said rotary member.” However, “after starting insertion of the material to be heated in the nip, the temperature control means raises a temperature of said heating member or increases power supplied to said heating member before the completion of one revolution of said rotary member” is routine in the art as shown by Sakai et al. (see Col. 11, Ln. 1-4 and Col. 12, Ln. 1-5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ogawahara et al. invention to include wherein after starting insertion of the material to be heated in the nip, the temperature control means raises a temperature of said heating member or increases power supplied to said heating member before the completion of one revolution of said rotary member.

The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify Ogawahara et al. invention in a manner described above for at least the purpose of providing stable fixability.

Regarding claim 2, Ogawahara et al. do not teach, “wherein said temperature control means decreases the temperature of said heating member or decreases the power supplied to said heating member before the material to be heated is completely discharged from the nip.” However, “wherein said temperature control means decreases the temperature of said heating member or decreases the power supplied to said

heating member before the material to be heated is completely discharged from the nip” is routine in the art as shown by Sakai et al. (see Fig. 15 and Col. 11, Ln. 1-4 and Col. 12, Ln. 1-5). It would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ogawahara et al. invention by decreasing the power supplied to the heating member before the material is discharged from the nip.

The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify Ogawahara et al. invention in a manner described above for at least the purpose of providing stable power usage.

Regarding claim 3, Ogawahara et al. do not teach, “wherein after starting the insertion of the material to be heated in the nip, in the case that L assumed as a distance from the nip to the portion of said rotary member surface to be heated by said heating member along a rotating direction of said rotary member, and V assumed as a tangential speed for rotation of said rotary member, said temperature control means raises the temperature of said heating member or increases the power supplied to said heating member within L/V .” However, “said temperature control means raises the temperature of said heating member or increases the power supplied to said heating member within L/V ” is routine in the art as shown by the teaching of Sakai et al. (Col. 11, Ln. 6-8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ogawahara et al. invention by increasing the power to the heating member within L/V (a specific amount of time).

The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify Ogawahara et al. invention in a manner described above for at least the purpose of stabilizing fixability over the entire surface of the paper.

Claims 4-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ogawahara et al. (US Pat. # 6,411,785) in view of Sakai et al (US Pat. 5,682,576) and in further view of Kagawa et al (US Pat. 6,088,549).

Regarding claim 4, the combination of Ogawahara et al. and Sakai et al teach "A heating apparatus according claim 1," but fail to teach "wherein said heating member heats a surface said rotary member through a film, and wherein said temperature control means includes temperature detecting means in contact with a film surface opposite to another film surface contacting said rotary member in a portion in which the film contacts the surface of said rotary member. "

However, "said heating member heats a surface said rotary member through a film, and wherein said temperature control means includes temperature detecting means in contact with a film surface opposite to another film surface contacting said rotary member in a portion in which the film contacts the surface of said rotary member" is routine in the art as shown by the teaching of Kagawa et al. (see Col. 10, Ln. 64-65 and Col. 13, Ln. 14-20). It would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Ogawahara et al. and Sakai et al. inventions to detect the temperature on a film surface contacting said rotary member.

The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify the combination of Ogawahara et al. and Sakai et al. inventions in the manner described above to determine a more precise temperature measurement of the rotary member.

Regarding claim 5, the combination of Ogawahara et al. and Sakai et al. fail to teach "wherein said temperature detecting means is disposed in the portion in which the film contacts the surface of said rotary member on an upstream side in a rotating direction of said rotary member."

However, "said temperature detecting means is disposed in the portion in which the film contacts the surface of said rotary member on an upstream side in a rotating direction of said rotary member" is routine in the art as shown by the teaching of Kagawa et al. (see Fig. 1, ref.# 55b: seen as upstream or downstream). It would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Ogawahara et al. and Sakai et al. inventions to detect the temperature on a film surface on an upstream side, contacting said rotary member.

The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify the combination of Ogawahara et al. and Sakai et al. inventions in the manner described above to determine a temperature measurement in a different location, near the rotary member, providing more accurate control.

Regarding claim 6, the combination of Ogawahara et al. and Sakai et al. fail to teach "wherein said temperature detecting means is disposed in the portion in which the film contacts said rotary member surface on a downstream side in the rotating direction of said rotary member."

However, "said temperature detecting means is disposed in the portion in which the film contacts said rotary member surface on a downstream side in the rotating direction of said rotary member" is routine in the art as shown by the teaching of Kagawa et al. (see Fig. 1, ref.# 55b: seen as upstream or downstream). It would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Ogawahara et al. and Sakai et al. inventions to detect the temperature on a film surface on an downstream side, contacting said rotary member.

The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify the combination of Ogawahara et al. and Sakai et al. inventions in the manner described above to determine a temperature measurement in a different location, near the rotary member, providing more accurate control.

Claims 7-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ogawahara et al. (US Pat. # 6,411,785) in view of Sakai et al. (US Pat. 5,682,576) and in further view of Hasegawa et al (US Pat. 6,701,102).

Regarding claim 7, the combination of Ogawahara et al. and Sakai et al. teach, "A heating apparatus according to claim 1," but fail to teach, "wherein said heating member includes a ceramic heater as a heating source, and wherein said temperature control means includes temperature detecting means disposed at a back surface of said ceramic heater." However, "wherein said heating member includes a ceramic heater as a heating source, and wherein said temperature control means includes temperature detecting means disposed at a back surface of said ceramic heater" is routine in the art as shown by Hasegawa et al. (see Col. 13, Ln. 4-5, 49-52). It would have been obvious

to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Ogawahara et al. and Sakai et al. to include wherein said heating member includes a ceramic heater as a heating source, and wherein said temperature control means includes temperature detecting means disposed at a back surface of said ceramic heater.

The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify the combination of Ogawahara et al. and Sakai et al. in a manner described above to include a heater with low heat capacity and temperature sensing means, resulting in better control.

Regarding claim 8, Ogawahara et al. teach, "wherein said opposing member is a rotary member (Col. 10, Ln. 31, roller defines rotary). "

Regarding claim 9, Ogawahara et al. teach, "wherein said heating material a recording material bearing an image (26). "

Regarding claim 10, the combination of Ogawahara et al. and Sakai et al. teach "a fixing apparatus including a heating apparatus according to claim 1," but fail to teach "an image forming apparatus, comprising: an image forming device for forming an unfixed toner image on a recording material so as to be borne thereon." However, "an image forming apparatus, comprising: an image forming device for forming an unfixed toner image on a recording material so as to be borne thereon" is routine in the art as shown by the teaching of Hasegawa et al. (see Col. 6, Ln. 59-63). It would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Ogawahara et al. and Sakai et al. inventions to include an image forming apparatus, to form an unfixed toner image on a recoding material.

The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify the combination of Ogawahara et al. and Sakai et al. inventions in the manner described above to include an image forming apparatus to fix an image on a recording material (paper, transparency, etc.).

Claims 11-12 and 19-20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hasegawa et al. (US Pat. 6,701,102) in view of Ogawahara et al. (US Pat. # 6,411,785).

Regarding claim 11, Hasegawa et al. teach, "An image forming apparatus, comprising: an image forming part for forming an unfixed toner image on a recording material so as to be borne thereon; and a fixing part for heat-fixing the unfixed toner on the recording material to the recording material (Col. 6, Ln. 59-63). Hasegawa et al. also teaches, "so as to increase an amount of heat supplied to said first rotary member substantially at timing when a position of the member to be heated reaches a portion of said first rotary member to be contacted with a leading edge of the heating material in the nip (Col. 12, Ln. 51-60)." Hasegawa et al. do not teach, "wherein said fixing part includes a first rotary member and a second rotary member that are contact with each other form a nip and a heating member for heating said first rotary member in a position different from the nip, and fixes an image formed on a material to be heated using heat of said first rotary member by inserting the material to be heated in the nip; and a power control part for controlling power to be supplied to said heating member." However, Ogawahara et al. teach, "wherein said fixing part includes a first rotary member (51) and a second rotary member (53) that are contact with each other form a nip and a heating

member (55) for heating said first rotary member in a position different from the nip, and fixes an image formed on a material to be heated using heat of said first rotary member by inserting the material to be heated in the nip; and a power control part (63) for controlling power to be supplied to said heating member.” It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Hasegawa et al. invention to include wherein said fixing part includes a first rotary member and a second rotary member that are contact with each other form a nip and a heating member for heating said first rotary member in a position different from the nip, and fixes an image formed on a material to be heated using heat of said first rotary member by inserting the material to be heated in the nip; and a power control part for controlling power to be supplied to said heating member.

The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify Hasegawa et al. invention in a manner described above for at least the purpose of providing stable fixability.

Regarding claim 12, Hasegawa et al. does not teach, “further comprising temperature detecting means for detecting temperature of a rotary member, wherein said power control part controls power to be supplied to said heating member based on a detection temperature for said temperature detecting means and a target temperature.” However, “further comprising temperature detecting means for detecting temperature of a rotary member, wherein said power control part controls power to be supplied to said heating member based on a detection temperature for said temperature detecting means and a target temperature” is routine in the art as shown by Ogawahara

et al. (Col. 14, Ln. 62-67 & Col. 15, Ln. 1, T1 is the target temp.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Hasegawa et al. invention to include further comprising temperature detecting means for detecting temperature of a rotary member, wherein said power control part controls power to be supplied to said heating member based on a detection temperature for said temperature detecting means and a target temperature.

The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify Hasegawa et al. invention in a manner described above for at least the purpose of providing a stable temperature in increase the quality of the fused images.

Regarding claim 19, Hasegawa et al. teach, "wherein said heating member includes a ceramic heater as a heating source, and wherein said temperature detecting means is disposed at a back surface of said ceramic heater (Col. 13, Ln. 4-5 & 49-52). "

Regarding claim 20, Hasegawa et al. teach, "wherein the heating material is a recording material bearing an image (Col. 6, Ln. 59-64)."

Claims 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Hasegawa et al. (US Pat. 6,701,102) and Ogawahara et al. (US Pat. # 6,411,785) as applied to claim 11 above, and further in view of Nanbu et al. (JP Pub. 11-194655).

Regarding claim 13, the combination of Hasegawa et al. and Ogawahara et al. do not teach, "wherein substantially at a timing when a position said heating member reaches a portion of said first rotary member to be contacted with the leading edge of

the heating material in the nip, said power control part performs one of switching the target temperature and switching correlation of the detection temperature for said temperature detecting means and the target temperature with the power to be supplied to said heating member, thereby increasing the amount of heat supplied to said first rotary member.” However, “wherein substantially at a timing when a position said heating member reaches a portion of said first rotary member to be contacted with the leading edge of the heating material in the nip, said power control part performs one of switching the target temperature and switching correlation of the detection temperature for said temperature detecting means and the target temperature with the power to be supplied to said heating member, thereby increasing the amount of heat supplied to said first rotary member” is routine in the art as shown by Nanbu et al. (See claims 7 & 8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Hasegawa et al. and Ogawahara et al. invention to include wherein substantially at a timing when a position said heating member reaches a portion of said first rotary member to be contacted with the leading edge of the heating material in the nip, said power control part performs one of switching the target temperature and switching correlation of the detection temperature for said temperature detecting means and the target temperature with the power to be supplied to said heating member, thereby increasing the amount of heat supplied to said first rotary member.

The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify the combination of Hasegawa et al. and Ogawahara et al. invention in a manner described above for at least the purpose of stabilizing fixability over the entire surface of the recording material.

Regarding claim 14, the combination of Hasegawa et al. and Ogawahara et al. do not teach, "wherein substantially at timing when the position of the heating member reaches a portion of said first rotary member to be contacted with a trailing edge of the heating material in the nip, said power control part controls the power to be supplied to said heating member so as to decrease the amount of heat supplied to said first rotary member." However, "wherein substantially at timing when the position of the heating member reaches a portion of said first rotary member to be contacted with a trailing edge of the heating material in the nip, said power control part controls the power to be supplied to said heating member so as to decrease the amount of heat supplied to said first rotary member" is routine in the art as shown by Nanbu et al. (See claims 7 & 8).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Hasegawa et al. and Ogawahara et al. invention to include wherein substantially at a timing when a position said heating member reaches a portion of said first rotary member to be contacted with the leading edge of the heating material in the nip, said power control part performs one of switching the target temperature and switching correlation of the detection temperature for said temperature detecting means and the target temperature with the power to be supplied to said heating member, thereby increasing the amount of heat supplied to said first rotary member.

The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify the combination of Hasegawa et al. and Ogawahara et al. invention in a manner described above for at least the purpose of stabilizing fixability over the entire surface of the recording material.

Regarding claim 15, the combination of Hasegawa et al. and Ogawahara et al. do not teach, "further comprising temperature detecting means for detecting a temperature of a rotary member, wherein said power control part controls power to be supplied to said heating member based on a detection temperature for said temperature detecting means and a target temperature, and substantially at a timing when a position of said heating member reaches the portion of said first rotary member to be contacted with the trailing edge of said heating material in the nip, performs one switching the target temperature and switching correlation of the detection temperature for said temperature detecting means and the target temperature with the power to be supplied to said heating member, thereby decreasing the amount of heat supplied to said first rotary member." However, "further comprising temperature detecting means for detecting a temperature of a rotary member, wherein said power control part controls power to be supplied to said heating member based on a detection temperature for said temperature detecting means and a target temperature, and substantially at a timing when a position of said heating member reaches the portion of said first rotary member to be contacted with the trailing edge of said heating material in the nip, performs one switching the target temperature and switching correlation of the detection temperature for said temperature detecting means and the target temperature with the power to be supplied to said heating member, thereby decreasing the amount of heat supplied to

said first rotary member” is routine in the art as shown by Nanbu et al. (See claims 7 & 8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Hasegawa et al. and Ogawahara et al. invention to include further comprising temperature detecting means for detecting a temperature of a rotary member, wherein said power control part controls power to be supplied to said heating member based on a detection temperature for said temperature detecting means and a target temperature, and substantially at a timing when a position of said heating member reaches the portion of said first rotary member to be contacted with the trailing edge of said heating material in the nip, performs one switching the target temperature and switching correlation of the detection temperature for said temperature detecting means and the target temperature with the power to be supplied to said heating member, thereby decreasing the amount of heat supplied to said first rotary member.

The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify the combination of Hasegawa et al. and Ogawahara et al. invention in a manner described above for at least the purpose of stabilizing fixability over the entire surface of the paper.

Claims 16-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hasegawa et al (US Pat. 6,701,102) in view of Ogawahara et al. (US Pat. # 6,411,785) and in further view of Kagawa et al (US Pat. 6,088,549).

Regarding claim 16, the combination of Hasegawa et al. and Ogawahara et al. teach, “An image forming apparatus according to claim 11,” but fail to teach, “wherein said heating member heats a surface of said first rotary member through a film, wherein

said temperature detecting means contacts a film surface opposite to a film surface contacting said first rotary member in a portion in which the film contacts the surface of said first rotary member.” However, “wherein said heating member heats a surface of said first rotary member through a film, wherein said temperature detecting means contacts a film surface opposite to a film surface contacting said first rotary member in a portion in which the film contacts the surface of said first rotary member” is routine in the art as shown by the teaching of Kagawa et al. (Col. 10, Ln. 64-65 & Col. 13, Ln. 14-20). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Hasegawa et al. and Ogawahara et al. invention to detect the temperature on a film surface contacting said rotary member.

The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify the combination of Hasegawa et al. and Ogawahara et al. invention in a manner described above to determine a more precise temperature measurement of the rotary member.

Regarding claim 17, the combination of Hasegawa et al. and Ogawahara et al. do not teach, “wherein said temperature detecting means disposed the portion in which the film contacts the surface said first rotary member on an upstream side in a rotating direction of said rotary member.” However, “wherein said temperature detecting means disposed the portion in which the film contacts the surface said first rotary member on an upstream side in a rotating direction of said rotary member” is routine in the art as shown by Kagawa et al. (Fig. 1, ref. # 55b: seen as upstream or downstream). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Hasegawa et al. and Ogawahara et al. invention to include

wherein said temperature detecting means disposed the portion in which the film contacts the surface said first rotary member on an upstream side in a rotating direction of said rotary member.

The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify the combination of Hasegawa et al. and Ogawahara et al. invention in a manner described above to determine a different temperature measurement, near the rotary member, providing more efficient control means.

Regarding claim 18, the combination of Hasegawa et al. and Ogawahara et al. do not teach, "wherein said temperature detecting means is disposed in a portion in which the film contacts the surface of said first rotary member on a downstream side in a rotating direction said rotary member." However, "wherein said temperature detecting means is disposed in a portion in which the film contacts the surface of said first rotary member on a downstream side in a rotating direction said rotary member" is routine in the art as shown by the teaching of Kagawa et al. (Fig. 1, ref. # 55b: seen as upstream or downstream). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Hasegawa et al. and Ogawahara et al. invention to include wherein said temperature detecting means is disposed in a portion in which the film contacts the surface of said first rotary member on a downstream side in a rotating direction said rotary member.

The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify the combination of Hasegawa et al. and Ogawahara et al. invention in a manner described above to

determine a different temperature measurement, near the rotary member, providing more efficient control means.

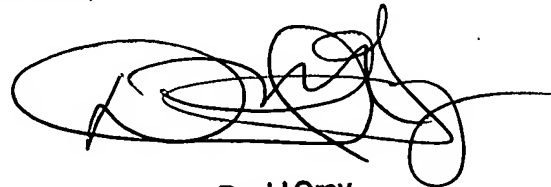
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ryan D. Walsh whose telephone number is 571-272-2726. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00am-4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Arthur Grimley can be reached on 571-272-2136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Ryan D. Walsh
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2852

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Gray', with a large, stylized flourish extending from the end of the signature.

David Gray
Primary Examiner